

MINUTES OF THE  
ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
COUNCIL  
OF THE  
Dominion Alliance  
1900

HELD IN  
RICHMOND HALL, TORONTO,  
JULY 13th, 1900.

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TORONTO:  
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1900.

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# **MINUTES**

## **OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE**

### **COUNCIL OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE**

HELD IN TORONTO, JULY 18th, 1900.

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#### **FORENOON SESSION.**

The annual meeting of the Council of the Dominion Alliance was opened at 10 a.m. in Richmond Hall. Mr. J. R. Dougall, President, occupied the chair.

Rev. Dr. W. R. Parker led the Council in prayer.

Minutes of last session were substituted in printed form, and on motion were taken as read, and confirmed.

The following persons were appointed a Committee on Business and Nomination: Major E. L. Bond, W. H. Orr, Rev. W. A. Vrooman, L. C. Peake, Mrs. May R. Thornley A. M. Featherstone, John Kane.

#### **THE EXECUTIVE REPORT.**

Mr. J. H. Carson presented the report of the Executive Committee, and on motion this was received and referred to the Business Committee for distribution. The report was as follows:—

*To the Council of the Dominion Alliance:*

Your Executive Committee respectfully submits for your information a statement of the work done during the year ending June 30th, 1900, to carry out the instructions given at your last annual meeting and to further the cause which the Alliance has been organized to promote.

#### THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

In July last, immediately after the Council meeting, your Committee prepared and published a four-page circular entitled "Plan of Campaign." The circular contained the principal declarations made by the Convention, a summary of the exact figures of the votes polled for and against prohibition in the Plebiscite, and an appeal to prohibitionists throughout Canada to unite in an earnest effort to secure the carrying out of the plan of action laid down by the Council. Ten thousand copies of this document were printed. It was sent to temperance organizations, clergymen and other known friends of our cause throughout the Dominion, to members of Parliament and to leading newspapers.

Letters were also written to the various bodies represented in the Alliance Council urging their co-operation in organization to secure the carrying out of the Council's proposals.

#### THE VOTERS' LEAGUE.

The Executive Committee was requested to consider the question of securing the signatures of voters to a pledge binding them to support only such parliamentary candidates as would vote for the enactment of a prohibitory law. The matter was carefully discussed and the advice of heads of temperance organizations and members of the Alliance Council and Executive was invited. Eighty-three replies were received, two of which were indefinite, eight were unfavorable to the proposal and seventy-three endorsed it.

The Committee took this expression of opinion as being representative of the feeling of our workers and accordingly prepared an appeal to voters signed by the President of the Alliance and officers of all the Branches of the Alliance throughout the Dominion, asking for signatures to a voters' pledge which was submitted in the following form :

PLEDGE.

We, the undersigned, promise that at the next general election for the Dominion Parliament, we will vote only for such candidates as will agree to do all in their power, if elected, to obtain the immediate enactment of such legislation as will secure the total prohibition of the liquor traffic in AT LEAST those provinces and territories that gave majorities for prohibition in the plebiscite.

This pledge to be null and void unless 25,000 signatures to it are secured.

There was also prepared a circular giving advice as to methods of organization to secure the working out of the proposed plan. Twelve thousand copies of each of these documents were printed. Copies were sent to workers in every part of Canada.

Later on another circular was prepared, urging the following up of the proposed campaign. An autograph circular letter signed by the Chairman and Treasurer of the Executive Committee was also prepared, appealing for earnest effort to make the movement a success, and asking for financial support for the movement. Six thousand copies of each of these two documents were printed and sent to the same parties who received the circulars previously issued.

The extent of the success of this movement is not fully known. Reports from many friends showed that a good deal of difficulty was experienced in obtaining workers to canvass electors with the pledge, but that where the canvassing was properly done signatures were readily secured. Many persons applied for additional copies of the pledge which were promptly sent them. There are no doubt a great many signed pledges in the hands of friends

in many places. Seventy-eight pledge forms were returned to the Secretary's office with 1,131 signatures attached.

#### IN PARLIAMENT, SESSION 1899.

At the time of last meeting there was before the House of Commons a resolution moved by Mr. T. B. Flint and seconded by Dr. T. Christie, declaring in favor of the enactment by the Dominion Parliament of a law of total prohibition to come into force in such Provinces as should ratify the same by a vote of the qualified electors. It was debated at length. An amendment was moved by Mr. F. McClure, declaring in favor of total national prohibition. An amendment to the amendment was moved by Mr. C. H. Parmalee asserting that the vote in favor of prohibition in the Plebiscite did not show a prohibition sentiment strong enough to warrant the enactment of a prohibitory law. These propositions were debated by the House of Commons for about twelve hours, when the debate was adjourned without the taking of a vote.

#### THE PROHIBITION RESOLUTION OF 1900.

The Executive Committee for 1899-1900 decided that it would be desirable to have the form of resolution to be introduced into Parliament prepared and placed in the hands of one of our friends, rather than leaving it as before to be prepared by a committee of members of the House, as the latter plan generally resulted in much delay and in unfruitful discussion. Accordingly a draft resolution was prepared with the advice of many friends in different places, and was placed in the hands of Mr. T. B. Flint, who was requested to introduce it into Parliament. It was as follows:—

That, in view of the declaration of this House made on March 26th, 1884, that prohibition is the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance, and that this House is prepared, so soon as public opinion will sufficiently sustain stringent measures, to promote such legislation, and further, in view of the substantial majority in favor of prohibition, of all the votes polled throughout the Dominion in the Plebiscite of September

29th, 1898, including an overwhelming majority in all the provinces but one, and a large proportion of all the possible votes in those provinces, this House is now of the opinion that it is the duty of the Dominion Parliament to enact without delay, such legislation as will secure the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in at least those provinces and territories which have voted in favor of prohibition.

#### IN PARLIAMENT, SESSION 1900.

On February 13th, 1900, Mr. Flint gave notice in the House of Commons that he proposed to move the following resolution:

That the House has affirmed the principle that prohibition of the liquor traffic is the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance, and has also declared that as soon as public opinion would sufficiently sustain stringent measures, it was prepared to promote legislation.

That the plebiscite of 1898, wherein a majority of the votes polled throughout the Dominion, including substantial majorities in all the provinces but one, were ascertained to be in favor of such legislation, as well as satisfactory evidence from other sources, shows that such measures will be thoroughly supported by the people of Canada.

That this House is now of the opinion, in view of the foregoing facts, that it is desirable and expedient that parliament should, without delay, enact such measures as will secure the prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in at least those provinces and territories which have voted in favor of such prohibition.

Your Executive Committee at once prepared a circular setting out the proposed resolutions and requesting friends of prohibition to use their influence with members of Parliament to secure its adoption. Five thousand copies of this circular were printed and sent to workers in all parts of the Dominion.

This resolution, which was seconded by Dr. T. Christie, was debated on April 23rd. The following amendment was moved by Mr. F. McClure:

That all the words of the resolution after the word 'that' in the main motion be struck out, and the following inserted instead thereof: That the object of good government is to promote the general welfare of the people by a careful encouragement and

protection of whatever makes for the public good, and by an equally careful discouragement and suppression of whatever tends to the public disadvantage:

That the traffic in alcoholic liquors as beverages is productive of serious injury to the moral, social and industrial welfare of the people of Canada:

That, despite all preceding legislation, the evils of intemperance remain so vast in magnitude, so wide in extent, and so destructive in effect as to constitute a social peril and a national menace:

That this House is of opinion, for the reasons hereinbefore set forth, that the right and most effective legislative remedy for those evils is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes; and this House is prepared to promote such legislation, so far as the same is within the competency of the parliament of Canada.

An amendment to the amendment was moved by Mr. C. H. Parmelee in the following form:

That all the words of the amendment after 'thereof' be omitted and the following substituted therefor: 'at the Plebiscite of 1898, only about 23 per cent. of the registered electors of the Dominion voted for prohibition; that in the provinces and territories excluding Quebec, only 27 per cent. of the registered electors voted for prohibition; that these results show that there is not an active prohibition sentiment sufficiently pronounced to justify the expectation that a prohibition law could be successfully enforced, and therefore in the opinion of this House such a prohibitory law should not be enacted at present.

After a lengthy discussion the debate was adjourned, but was again taken up with the consent of the Government on July 3rd. After a lengthy discussion Mr. Parmelee's amendment was adopted by a vote of 98 yeas to 41 nays. Rev. Dr. Douglas then moved that the following words be added to Mr. Parmelee's amendment:

But inasmuch as it is desirable that legislation be enacted, having in view the further restriction of the liquor traffic, it is, therefore, expedient, in the opinion of this House, that the Canada Temperance Act be enlarged in its scope and the provisions for its administration perfected.

This amendment was adopted by a vote of 65 yeas to 64 nays. In reply to a question the Premier stated that the



Government would consider the vote on Dr. Douglas' amendment as sufficient to warrant legislation amending the Canada Temperance Act.

The vote on the adoption of Mr. Parmalee's amendment was as follows :—

*Yeas*—Bazinet, Beattie, Beith, Belcourt, Bell (Prince), Bennett, Blair, Borden (Kings), Bourassa, Bourbonnais, Britton, Brodeur, Brown, Bruneau, Burnett, Calvert, Campbell, Carroll, Casey, Champagne, Clarke, Corby, Costigan, Craig, Davies (Sir Louis), Davis, Dechene, Demers, Douglas, Dugas, Dupre, Dymont, Edwards, Ethier, Featherston, Fielding, Fisher, Fitzpatrick, Fortier, Fraser (Guysboro), Fraser, (Lambton), Frost, Gauthier, Gauvreau, Geoffrion, Gibson, Gilmour, Harwood, Johnston, Kloepper, Landerkin, Lang, Laurier (Sir Wilfrid), Lavergne, Legris, Livingstone, Macdonald (Huron), Macdonnell, (Selkirk), MacLaren, McCarthy, McDougall, McGregor, McGugan, McHugh, McIsaac, McLellan (Prince), McLennan (Inverness), McMillan, McNeill, Malouin, Marcil, Marcotte, Mignault, Monet, Monk, Morin, Mulock, Parmalee, Patterson, Penny, Pettet, Prefontain, Prior, Ratz, Rogers, Rosamond, Ross, Savard, Seagram, Semple, Snettinger, Stenson, Stubbs, Sutherland, Talbot, Tolmie, Turcot, Wood—98.

*Nays*—Bell (Picton), Bergeron, Carscallen, Christie, Clancy, Cochrane, Copp, Domville, Flint, Foster, Gillies, Gould, Graham, Guillet, Henderson, Hodgins, Ingram, Kaulbach, Klock, LaRiviere, Logan, Macdonald, (Kings), McAllister, McCleary, McClure, McCormick, McInerney, McLennan (Glengarry), McMullen, Martin, Maxwell, Moore, Morrison, Oliver, Powell, Puttee, Richardson, Rutherford, Taylor, Wallace, Wilson—41.

#### PROVINCIAL PROHIBITION, MANITOBA.

Subsequent to last meeting of the Alliance Council a general provincial election was held in the Province of Manitoba. The Liberal party was defeated at the polls and a Conservative Government was formed with Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald as premier. Mr. Macdonald had previously been President of a Conservative Convention at which the following was adopted as a plank in the party platform

"That a measure be adopted to give effect to the will of the people regarding the prohibition of the liquor traffic, which measure shall go so far in the direction of prohibition as the powers of the province will allow."

In February 1900 a deputation of prohibitionists waited upon the new Premier to urge him to carry out forthwith the party pledge above quoted. In reply Premier Macdonald stated that a bill providing for the prohibition of intoxicating liquors so far as the law would allow, would be introduced by the Government at the first session of the Legislature, and he asked the assistance of the temperance people in carrying out the provisions of the measure. He further stated that the Government was prepared to stand or fall by its position on the prohibition question.

Following out his promise the Premier introduced into the Legislature a bill providing for the prohibition of the retail sale of liquor in the Province and the prohibition of wholesaling for delivery in the Province. After some amendment the Bill was passed notwithstanding strong opposition on the part of the liquor traffic. It received the assent of the Lieutenant Governor on July 5th and will go into operation on June 1st, 1901.

#### PROVINCIAL PROHIBITION, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

On Thursday, May 29th, a deputation of prominent and representative men from different parts of the Province of Prince Edward Island waited upon Premier Farquharson and other members of the Provincial Legislature, asking for the enactment of a prohibitory law for the Province. The delegation had prepared a bill which they thought would be suitable.

The matter was taken into consideration by the Provincial Government and a Bill was introduced of a similar nature to that which passed in Manitoba. The chief objection taken to it in the House was that it did not go far enough, inasmuch as it did not provide sufficiently for preventing the sale of liquor in clubs. The measure, however, was passed, was duly signed by the Lieutenant Governor and will come into operation on June 5th, 1901.

#### THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

The Manitoba Government proposes submitting to the Courts the question of the power of the Legislature to enact such a measure of prohibition as has recently been passed. It is expected that a final decision will be secured before the time fixed for the coming into operation of the prohibition law, and that the question of jurisdiction will thus be disposed of before the enforcement of the law is undertaken, so that the question of the Legislature's authority will not be allowed to interfere with the carrying out of the measure.

#### LIQUOR SELLING IN CANTEENS.

In accordance with the instruction of last year's council meeting an appeal was made to the Dominion Government to take such steps as were necessary to secure the enforcement of the militia general order prohibiting liquor selling at camps of military instruction. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other temperance organizations gave special attention to this matter and succeeded in making it clear that there is a strong public opinion against this illegal practice. So far as can be learned a great improvement has taken place and the sale of liquor in military camps this year has been much less than formerly.

#### BRANDIED CANDIES.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union deserves special credit for also taking the lead in energetic work to secure the suppression of the sale of confectionery containing intoxicating liquors. The danger of such sale is so obvious as to need no proof. Your Executive Committee sincerely hopes that energetic measures will be taken to have it stamped out in every part of the Dominion in which it is attempted.

#### THE LIQUOR LAWS OF CANADA.

Members of the Alliance are frequently receiving enquiries from other parts of the world in reference to our

legislation. It has therefore been deemed advisable to prepare for their convenience the following summary statement of Canadian legislation as it stands at present.

The Dominion of Canada is a union of a number of what were once separate colonies, each of which still retains for local purposes its territorial and political identity. Dominion affairs are controlled by a Parliament composed of an appointed Senate and an elected House of Commons and a Governor General. It includes the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia and a large area known as the Northwest Territories, each of which eight divisions has a Legislature and a Lieutenant-Governor, exercising jurisdiction in matters and interests with which these bodies are authorized to deal. Outside the large territory which these legislatures control is an extensive area in which the Dominion alone has jurisdiction. The population of the Dominion of Canada is over five millions.

#### THE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The Act of the British Parliament which constitutes the Dominion has not made perfectly clear the respective jurisdictions of the Dominion Parliament and Provincial Legislatures in relation to the liquor traffic. Through decisions of Courts, the question is being gradually settled. So far it has been affirmed that the Dominion Parliament has power to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor; that Provincial Legislatures have power to impose license fees and restrictions, and prohibit retail liquor selling in localities; and that Provincial Legislatures have no authority to interfere with the manufacture or importation of liquor. The question of whether or not Provincial Legislatures may entirely prohibit the sale of liquor within their respective territories is not yet definitely settled. It is held, however, by many good authorities that provinces can prohibit the sale of liquor for beverage consumption within their respective territorial limits. Taking this view of the law two provinces, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, have enacted prohibitory measures which will come into operation in June 1901.

#### EXISTING LEGISLATION.

Under its prohibitory power the Dominion Parliament has enacted a local option law, known as the Canada Temperance Act, for counties and cities. Dominion legislation also prohibits liquor-selling in unorganized territories, except under special permits, also all sale on parliamentary election days and any sale to Indians.

Under their respective powers above mentioned the legislatures of every part of Canada have enacted license laws full of limiting provisions; and, in every province but one, have given to electors extensive local option power to prohibit the retail sale of liquor. It is understood that any authority exercised under provincial legislation takes effect only in localities in which the electors have not availed themselves of the prohibition authorized by the Canada Temperance Act.

In most of the Provinces no licenses are granted except on petition of a majority of the electors within a certain area. Nova Scotia requires a petition signed by two-thirds of the electors, and the petition must be renewed every year. Manitoba requires a petition for a new license to be signed by sixteen out of the nearest twenty householders, and provides that eight of the nearest twenty may prevent by petition the renewal of an existing license. British Columbia requires, outside cities, for a new license, a petition from two-thirds of resident lot owners and householders, and two-thirds of the wives of such lot owners and householders.

Nearly all the provinces have legislation authorizing relatives to prohibit by notice, the sale of liquor to habitual drunkards, minors, lunatics, or other persons in whom the notifiers are interested, and imposing severe penalties for sale after such notice. Most of the provinces have also civil damage laws, and, some provinces authorize the commitment of habitual drunkards to special asylums.

#### LOCAL PROHIBITION.

Through the operation of the legislation mentioned there are extensive areas under prohibition in every part of the Dominion. In Nova Scotia licenses are granted in only two out of eighteen counties. Prince Edward Island has no licenses outside the city of Charlottetown. Nine out of fourteen counties in New Brunswick have total prohibition. Outside the large cities, Quebec has 603 municipalities without licenses, out of a total of 933. The greater part of Manitoba is under prohibition. In Ontario there is a steady reduction in the number of licenses issued. In 1874 the number was 6,185, now it is less than 3,000. The city of Toronto with a population of 60,000, had then 530 licenses. Now with a population of 200,000, it has only 200.

#### HOURS OF CLOSING.

The regular hours of closing licensed places, as fixed by provincial laws, are, in Nova Scotia 9 p.m., in New Brunswick 10 p.m., and in Manitoba 11 p.m. In Quebec hours of closing may be fixed by local license commissioners, but must not be later than 11 p.m.

All licensed places are also closed in Nova Scotia from six o'clock on Saturday night until seven o'clock on Monday morning, in Ontario and New Brunswick from seven Saturday night till six on Monday, in Manitoba from half-past eight on Saturday night till seven on Monday morning, and in British Columbia from eleven on Saturday night till one o'clock Monday morning. Some provinces, however, permit sale on Sundays in hotels to bona fide guests at meals.

#### LIQUOR CONSUMPTION.

Careful calculations show that the aggregate consumption of liquors in the Dominion of Canada annually amounts to about four million gallons of spirits and eighteen million gallons of wine and beer, making an annual consumption of a little less than four and one-half gallons per head of the population. This is about equal to one-fourth the per capita consumption of the United States, or one-seventh the per capita consumption of Great Britain. The annual expenditure for intoxicating liquor by the consumers is estimated at about forty million dollars.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

As will be seen from the foregoing statements, our cause although hampered by political complications, and delayed to some extent by public apathy, is making steady and encouraging progress. Your Committee regret specially the fact that the Dominion Parliament and most of our Provincial Legislatures lag behind public opinion and desire to call special attention to the duty of electoral action which this fact impresses upon friends of prohibition. Your Committee respectfully presents for your consideration the following recommendations:—

1. That the Alliance Council record its deep disappointment with the action of the Dominion Government and Parliament in failing to recognize and obey the definite mandate of the electorate in the Plebiscite of 1898, and strongly denounce that unwise and unjust treatment of the voting electorate and the departure thereby made from the reasonable and sound principles of popular government.

2. That the Alliance Council call upon all fair-minded citizens throughout the Dominion to resent the injustice

that has been done, and to organize and work to secure the return to Parliament of representatives who can be relied upon to take the side of the people against the cruel drink curse, and to give effect to the clearly expressed will of the electors.

3. That the Alliance Council cordially approve the action of our friends in Manitoba and Prince Edward Island who have secured from their respective legislatures laws prohibiting the retail sale of liquor, and commend the action taken by Hon. Hugh John McDonald, and Hon. D. Farquharson in declaring their determination to stand by the principle and the cause which the people have so emphatically endorsed.

4. That the Council declare its conviction that it is the duty of the prohibitionists in every part of Canada while doing all possible for the attaining of total national prohibition, which only can be accepted as a final settlement of the drink question, to do all that can be done to limit and weaken the liquor power by every possible method of restriction and law enforcement which involves no sacrifice of prohibition principle.

5. That the Council call upon all prohibitionists to vote in Provincial and Dominion elections for only such candidates as can be relied upon to do everything in their power regardless of party considerations to secure the entire prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

6. That friends of the prohibition cause be earnestly urged to take a more active part in public affairs, attending political primaries, conventions and caucuses, and doing all they can to secure the nomination as well as the election of prohibition representatives.

7. That the Dominion Government having refused to introduce legislation to prohibit the liquor traffic in Canada, even in those provinces and territories which have voted in favor of such prohibition, and such decision having been

endorsed by the house of Commons, and the Council of the Dominion Alliance in its Annual Session last year having declared "that failure to enact at least this measure of prohibition must be considered inexcusable, disregard and defiance of the strong moral sentiment of the electorate, so emphatically expressed in the Plebiscite," and "that prohibitionists ought to oppose any Government, any party or any candidate that will refuse to recognize and respond to the demand of the people, to at least the extent of such legislation," this Convention now endorses that declaration, and instructs the Executive to take immediate steps to provide for the organization of the province to secure the defeat in the approaching general elections of all members of Parliament who have thus failed to recognize the mandate of the electors regarding prohibitory legislation, and to decline to vote for any candidate of either side of politics who is not a known and avowed prohibitionist or who will not agree to support prohibitory legislation.

F. S. SPENCE,

*Secretary.*

J. J. MACLAREN,

*Chairman of Executive.*

The President delivered an interesting address.

Hon. Senator Vidal, Honorary President, was called to the platform and received hearty welcome.

Rev. W. W. Ryan submitted a resolution expressing thanks to Mr. T. B. Flint, M.P., and Mr. F. McClure, M.P., for resolutions introduced into parliament. This was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

### BUSINESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. L. C. Peake presented the following report of the Business Committee which, on motion, was considered clause by clause and adopted.

Your Committee on Business recommend :—

1. That no person speak longer than five minutes, nor more than once on any motion, provided however, that the Chairman of any Committee may speak for a second time for not longer



than five minutes to close debate on his report. This rule shall not be departed from except by permission of the Council, which shall be granted or refused without debate.

2. That the resolutions offered shall be referred to appropriate committees without debate. The mover of any resolution shall have the right to appear before the committee to which said resolution is referred, with the privilege of briefly explaining the reasons for submitting the same.

3. That all resolutions offered to the Council be submitted in writing.

4. That the Business Committee be a Committee on Nominations, with power to add other names to the committees.

5. That the following committees be appointed :

*Committee on Parliamentary and Political Action* :—Major Bond, Converer; Jonathan Ellis, J. H. Carson, Rev. E. Bean, Rev. L. H. Wagner, M. Auger, Mrs. Ladington, Rev. W. H. Hardy, Rev. W. R. Parker, Robt. Gorman, J. J. Mason, Mrs. Thornley, Rev. W. Ryan, Rev. J. W. Cooley, Rev. D. H. Brand, Rev. Dr. McKillop, L. C. Peake, S. H. Graham, A. M. Featherston, D. Graham, F. S. Spence, J. J. McLaren, Rev. W. A. Vrooman, Rev. T. M. Campbell, Rev. T. R. McNairn, Dr. E. J. T. Fisher, Hon. A. Vidal, Rev. Dr. McKay, Rev. J. S. Williamson, Rev. F. W. Daly, Hon. S. L. Biggs, Rev. C. R. Morrow, S. C. Graeb.

*Committee on Resolutions* :—E. Coatsworth, Convener; Miss C. Wiggins, Rev. E. Burr, Rev. A. Y. Haist, John Keane, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, Mrs. Moffat, Rev. G. D. Damm, W. H. Orr, J. M. Walton, R. S. Washington, Mrs. Thornley, Rev. W. H. Harvey, Rev. C. Deacon, R. M. Hobson.

*Committee on Credentials* :—J. M. Walton, J. H. Carson.

*Committee on Finance* :—W. H. Orr, Mrs. Moffat, L. C. Peake, Miss C. Wiggins, Rev. W. A. Vrooman, Major Bond and Rev. Dr. McKillop.

The President and Secretaries to be members *ex-officio* of all committees.

6. That when the Council adjourn, it stand adjourned until 2.30 p.m., in order to allow the Committees to meet.

L. C. PEAKE,

*Secretary,*

E. L. BOND,

*Chairman.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Orr, presented his annual report as follows :

# TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

## RECEIPTS.

|                                   |          |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Ontario Branch Assessment .....   | \$400 00 |          |
| Quebec Branch Assessment .....    | 50 00    |          |
| Sundry Temperance Societies ..... | 7 00     |          |
| Balance due Treasurer .....       | 178 73   |          |
|                                   |          | \$633 73 |

## EXPENDITURE.

|                                                     |         |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Balance due Treasurer, July, 1899 .....             | \$ 4 00 |          |
| Printing 750 Executive Committee (1899) Reports, .. | 22 50   |          |
| “ 2,000 Reports of 1899 Council Meeting ..          | 32 00   |          |
| “ 100,000 Voters' Literature, (36,000) ..           | 49 00   |          |
| “ 12,000 Circulars respecting same ..               | 22 50   |          |
| “ 10,000 Circulars, “ Plan of Campaign.” ..         | 17 50   |          |
| “ 3,000 Copies of the “ Camp Fire ” ..              | 15 00   |          |
| “ Smaller printing accounts .....                   | 24 15   |          |
| Stationery accounts, Gage & Co. ....                | 25 35   |          |
| Sundries, Hall Rent, etc. ....                      | 3 85    |          |
| Postage account, paid, F. S. Spence .....           | 157 88  |          |
| Loan of 1899 repaid to Ontario Branch .....         | 260 00  |          |
|                                                     |         | \$633 73 |

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. ORR,  
*Treasurer.*

Toronto, July 14th, 1900.

The report was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Convention then adjourned till the afternoon to allow the Committees to proceed with their work.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council re-assembled for business, the president being in the chair.

## REPORT OF FINANCE.

Mr. W. H. Orr presented the report of the Finance Committee, which was received and adopted as follows:—

*To the Council of the Dominion Alliance:*

Your Committee on Finance beg to recommend the adoption of the Treasurer's report as presented.

We find that for some years past the funds of this Council have been derived solely from Ontario and Quebec, the Maritime and Western Provinces not having recently contributed. But we beg to express the hope that, with Provincial prohibition now fairly started, these Provinces will be able to spare a small contribution to the funds of this Council.

We therefore recommend that the following be the scale of assessments for the coming year, viz.: Ontario, \$400; Quebec, \$100; and British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, each \$25.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. C. PEAKE, *Secretary.*

WM. H. ORR, *Chairman.*

### POLITICAL OPTION.

Mr. S. H. Graham presented the report of the Committee on Political and Parliamentary Action, which, after an extended discussion was adopted without amendment, as follows:—

1. That this Alliance calls upon all citizens throughout the Dominion to resent the injustice that has been done by the Dominion Government and Parliament in failing to recognize the mandate of the electorate in the Plebiscite of 1898, and urges them to organize and work in order to secure the return to Parliament of representatives who can be relied upon to take the side of the people against the cruel drink curse, and to give effect to the clearly expressed will of the electors.

2. That this Alliance declares its conviction that it is the duty of all friends of moral reform in every part of Canada, while doing all possible for the attaining of total national prohibition, which can only be accepted as a final settlement of the drink question, to do all that can be done to limit and weaken the liquor power by trying to secure Provincial prohibition, and by every other possible method of restriction and law enforcement which involves no sacrifice of prohibition principles.

3. That this Alliance call upon all friends of temperance to vote in Dominion, Provincial and Municipal elections for only such candidates as can be relied upon to do everything in their power, regardless of party considerations, to secure the entire prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

4. That friends of the prohibition cause be earnestly urged to take a more active part in public affairs, attending political primaries, conventions and caucuses, and doing all they can to secure the nomination as well as the election of prohibition representatives.

5. Whereas the Dominion Government has refused to introduce legislation to prohibit the liquor traffic in Canada, even in those provinces and territories which have voted in favor of such prohibition, and whereas such decision has been endorsed by the House of Commons, and whereas this Council in its last

session declared " That failure to enact at least this measure of prohibition must be considered inexcusable disregard and defiance of the strong moral sentiment of the electorate so emphatically expressed in the plebiscite," and " That prohibitionists ought to oppose any Government, any party, or any candidate that will refuse to recognize and respond to the demand of the people, to at least the extent of such legislation." Therefore *Resolved*, That this Alliance take immediate steps to secure organization, through the Provincial Alliances of the Dominion, to secure the defeat in the approaching general elections of all Members of Parliament who have thus failed to recognize the mandate of the electors regarding prohibitory legislation.

## RESOLUTIONS.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was submitted, and after being discussed and amended was adopted in the following form :—

*Your Committee begs leave to present for your consideration the following recommendations:*

1. Whereas the people of Canada have shown their desire for the enactment of prohibitory laws, which desire has been emphatically expressed in both Provincial and Dominion Plebiscites as well as by the action of temperance and religious organizations, and whereas two of the Provincial Governments have considered the prohibition sentiment sufficiently pronounced to warrant them in passing advanced measures, Therefore, *Resolved*, That the Council record its strong dissatisfaction at the refusal of the Dominion Parliament to pass prohibitory legislation.

2. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Alliance are due, and are hereby tendered to Mr. J. B. Flint, M.P., and other Members of Parliament who advocated the cause of prohibition in the present session, and secured a division of the House of Commons on the issue, so urgently desired by this Alliance; and that we record our appreciation of the support given by all members who voted against the do-nothing policy of the Government, as embodied in the Parmelee amendment.

3. That the Dominion Alliance is gratified with, and heartily approves the action of our friends in the Provinces of Manitoba and Prince Edward Island in obtaining laws prohibiting the retail sale of liquors, and we commend the stand taken by the Premiers of those Provinces, Hon. Hugh John Macdonald and Hon. D. Farquharson, and appreciate the manly declarations made by them respectively to firmly maintain the law.

4. Whereas the highest military authorities in the British army are on record in opposition to the use of intoxicants by soldiers, therefore *Resolved*, That the sale of intoxicants in military schools now permitted by the Canadian military regulation, should be abolished, thus eliminating a needless and hurtful source of temptation to the recruits in training for military service, and that we ask the Department of Militia to take such

steps as will make the order relating to prohibition in canteens at military camps effective, by impressing upon commanding officers that the whole responsibility for infractions of these regulations will be charged against them.

5. That in view of the alarming wide spread and increasing habit of cigarette smoking and its admittedly deleterious effect impairing the moral, mental and physical strength of its victims, particularly amongst the youth of the land. We heartily commend the Anti-Cigarette Crusade of the W.C.T.U., and authorize the officers of this Alliance to sign the petition to the Dominion Government, asking for the importation and sale of cigarettes and the special materials for their preparation.

6. That an expression of grief and condolence be recorded at the death of our esteemed fellow-worker Hon. A. R. Dickie, one of the Vice-Presidents of this Alliance, and one who once introduced our measure in the House of Commons; and that the Corresponding Secretary draft and forward a suitable letter of condolence to the bereaved family.

7. That this Alliance would have rejoiced had the resolution introduced by Mr. F. McClure, M.P., for total national prohibition prevailed in the House of Commons, and expresses the hope that that resolution shall be introduced at every session until it be adopted and followed by prohibitory legislation. That this Dominion Alliance ask the Government to pass a prohibitory law at next session with a proviso that it shall come into force one year or more after it has been accepted by a majority of the electors voting at next Dominion election.

8. At the close of this nineteenth century we find British women are filling, with ease and profit, all sorts of responsible positions from the throne down; demonstrating in high schools, colleges and civil service examinations their ability to keep abreast of their male competitors; evincing an interest in public questions and manifesting a desire to be relieved of the unjust legal disabilities that have hampered them. Remembering that women are that section of our citizenship most easily influenced by moral considerations and therefore most likely to support temperance legislation, *Resolved*, That this Alliance heartily endorses the principle involved in the plea for woman's suffrage, and will, in all wise and legitimate ways, further this reform in our franchise laws.

Mr. M. Auger, seconded by Mr. W. H. Orr, moved the following resolution:

That this Dominion Alliance ask the Government to pass a prohibitory law at next session with a proviso that it shall become in force one year or more after it has been accepted by a majority of the electors voting at next Dominion Election.

In amendment, Mr. J. H. Carson, seconded by Rev. J. McNairn, moved:

That the resolution be referred to the Executive Committee for its consideration in the event of there being another session of parliament before the general election.

It was moved in amendment to amendment that the whole question be laid on the table. The motion to lay on the table was adopted.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. L. C. Peake presented the report of the Committee on Nominations as follows :

Your committee recommend that the following be elected officers of the Alliance Council for the ensuing year :

*Hon.-President.*—Hon. A. Vidal.

*President.*—J. R. Dougall.

*Vice-Presidents at Large.*—J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., LL.D.

Ontario.—J. W. Flavelle and R. J. Fleming.

Quebec.—Major E. L. Bond and Dr. T. Christie, M.P.

Nova Scotia.—T. B. Flint, M.P. and Rev. Edwin Crowell.

New Brunswick.—Rev. Dr. McLeod and J. R. Woodburn.

Prince Edward Island.—J. K. Ross and President of Alliance.

Manitoba.—W. R. Mulock and E. L. Taylor.

North West Territories.—F. Oliver, M.P. and F. J. Reynolds.

British Columbia.—President of Alliance and J. R. Kennedy.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—Ald. F. S. Spence.

*Recording Secretary.*—J. H. Carson.

*Treasurer.*—W. H. Orr.

*Executive Committee.*—The officers of the Alliance and the following: Rev. Dr. Carman, Rev. Dr. Mackay, J. M. Walton, Rev. W. Kettlewell, Mrs. Thornley, Rev. L. H. Wagner, G. H. Lees, Rev. Dr. Courtice, W. A. Vrooman, Mrs. Rutherford, J. L. O'Donoghue, L. C. Peake, Rev. Dr. Parker, A. M. Featherston, M. Auger, Hon. S. C. Biggs, W. Kennedy, Rev. G. G. Huxtable, S. J. Carter, S. P. Leet, Ald. A. Hubley, Rev. J. D. P. Knox, J. C. Clark, R. Gorman, Mrs. A. Gordon, Dr. E. J. T. Fisher.

*Committee on Legislation.*—The officers of the Alliance, Messrs. S. P. Leet, G. H. Lees, Rev. Dr. Moore, Rev. John Wood, A. W. Fraser, and all the members of the Senate and House of Commons who express their agreement with the programme of legislative action adopted by the Dominion Alliance Council.

E. L. BOND, *Chairman.*

L. C. PEAKE, *Secretary.*

The report was adopted.

The Convention was closed.

J. H. CARSON,

*Recording Secretary.*

## MANITOBA.

The following report for the year was sent in from the Manitoba Executive.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Branch was held in November, and was a very successful gathering. Mr. E. L. Taylor, Secretary of the Alliance, was elected President, Rev. W. A. Vrooman, Secretary and Mr. J. L. McLennan, Treasurer.

The Provincial election came off in December. The Liberal Party then in control of the Government, had in the previous election promised a measure of Provincial Prohibition, and Premier Greenway when waited upon by a deputation of the Alliance a few months before, explained that this pledge would be carried out at the next session of the Legislature. The Opposition Party was re-organized under the leadership of Hugh John Macdonald, and in the new platform a prohibition plank was inserted promising a measure as advanced as the constitution would warrant. A great many friends of prohibition took the ground that the Government having failed to enact prohibition, before it appealed to the country, forfeited its claim to prohibition support, and the Opposition Party gained many votes. The election resulted in the defeat of the Government and Hon. Hugh John Macdonald became Premier.

The Alliance immediately arranged to exert active pressure upon the new Government to fulfil its pledge. Public meetings were held in local centres and Mr. John G. Woolley spoke in the large towns and cities.

In February a provincial Convention was held in Winnipeg and it was the largest that ever gathered under the auspices of the Alliance. Political action and organization were the principal themes and vigorous work was mapped out.

The Convention waited upon the Premier in the Legislative Chamber. The Speakers, Rev. J. M. Harrison, Mr. W. W. Buchanan and Rev. D. Wright were introduced by President Taylor. The Premier's reply was very satisfactory and in brief was, that his Government would introduce a measure of Provincial Prohibition at the first session, and would look to the Alliance for advice and assistance in its preparation.

The Convention decided upon immediate organization for practical political action. Mr. W. W. Buchanan was persuaded to take this work in hand, and within a couple of months gave a meeting and established a central committee in nearly every Electoral Division. In addition a chairman was appointed for each township. A Provincial Council was instituted, composed of one elected representative from each riding, with the understanding that in the event of any serious crisis this body will be called to act for prohibitionists.

A Legislative Committee was appointed to advise the Premier and true to his promise, this committee was consulted in the preparation of the Bill.

The Bill was introduced into the Assembly by the Premier, and although debated at length on the second reading, when several strong antagonistic speeches were made, a division was not called for. While before the committee it met with tremendous opposition, expressed by deputations representing the liquor trade and financial institutions, but it was reported to the House without any amendments effecting the principle of the Bill, and was made law.

The Act prohibits entirely the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes within the Province. The sale for use in the Arts, as a medicine and for the sacraments, is entrusted to the druggists, who take out special licenses and who will be deprived of their licenses if they violate the law. Doctors are permitted to administer alcoholic preparations for medicine under certain restrictions. Dentists and Veterinary Surgeons are allowed to keep small quantities to administer in their practice. The penalties are adequate, and the machinery for enforcement ample. The law will come into force June 1st, 1901.

Manitoba marks the beginning of the new century by going out of partnership with the liquor trade, and by placing it under the ban of law, to the full extent of the power of the Province. This is the first measure of Provincial Prohibition prepared since confederation, and although the province of Prince Edward Island hurried through a shorter and less drastic measure, before the Manitoba Bill received the assent of the Lieutenant Governor, the latter will become operative first.

The liquor interests of the whole Dominion manifested their power in opposing this enactment, and it is now boasted that they will concentrate their full strength to defeat the enforcement of the law. Manitoba will become the battle ground for Prohibition in Canada, and the Manitoba Alliance should have the support of the Prohibitionists of all the provinces.

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## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The work of the past Alliance year has been fruitful in good results in Prince Edward Island. Early in the year a deputation from the Provincial Branch of the Alliance placed in the hands of the Premier a draft bill for the prohibition of the liquor traffic throughout the Province and asked to have it introduced into the Legislature.

Public opinion was strongly in favor of the proposed measure which was warmly advocated by the Charlottetown Guardian, the leading daily paper of the Province. In compliance with the request of the prohibitionists, the Premier introduced into the legislature a resolution in the following form :

"That a bill be now introduced for the purpose of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within this province where the Canada Temperance Act does not apply, except for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes by venders thereto specially appointed, and by physicians, chemists and druggists under certain conditions, also by wholesale dealers to vendors, physicians, chemists and druggists as aforesaid, and to others if the liquor sold is not intended for consumption within this province. Said Act also to impose fines and penalties for violation of its provisions and also to authorize the Government to appoint inspectors for the purposes of this Act. The Act to come into force on the 5th day of June, 1901."

The resolution was adopted, a Bill in accordance with its terms was passed through the usual stages, was signed by the Lieutenant-Governor and will come into force as provided, on June 5th, 1901.

The passage of this bill has been hailed with satisfaction throughout the Province. It will come into operation at first, only in the City of Charlottetown, which is the only part of the Province that is not under the Canada Temperance Act. This latter Act being a Dominion measure, will in every place unless repealed, supersede the measure passed by the provincial body. The whole Province will however, be under total prohibition.

The annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Branch of the Alliance was large, earnest and enthusiastic. Resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of total national prohibition as the only effectual remedy for the drink traffic, but warmly endorsing every step of advance temperance legislation. Declarations were also made calling for an increase in the salaries of prosecuting officers under the Canada Temperance Act, so as to secure a more thorough and vigorous enforcement of that useful measure.

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# DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

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I. That it is neither right nor politic for the state to afford legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the national resources, to corrupt the social habits and to destroy the health and lives of the people.

II. That the traffic in intoxicating beverages is hostile to the true interests of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare of society, and ought therefore to be prohibited.

III. That the history and results of all past legislation in regard to the liquor traffic abundantly prove that it is impossible satisfactorily to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies.

IV. That no consideration of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in results, as the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

V. That the total prohibition of the liquor traffic is in perfect harmony with the principles of justice and liberty, is not restrictive of legitimate commerce, and is essential to the integrity and stability of government, and the welfare of the community.

VI. That, rising above sectarian and party considerations, all citizens should combine to procure an enactment prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating beverages as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evils of intemperance.

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## CONSTITUTION

### OF THE COUNCIL OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

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#### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The name of this organization shall be the Council of the Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

#### II.—OBJECT.

The object of the Council of the Dominion Alliance shall be the immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic.

#### III.—MEMBERSHIP.

This Council shall be composed of its officers and representatives in sympathy with the foregoing declaration of principles, elected by bodies favorable to prohibition on the following basis: From the Provincial Branches of the Alliance; Ontario 20, Quebec 16, Nova Scotia 10, New Brunswick 8, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba 5 each, British Columbia and North-west Territories 4 each; from Dominion Church and Temperance bodies, 4 each; from provincial temperance organizations, viz: W. C. T. U., S. of T., I. O. G. T., and R. T. of T., 4 each; from religious bodies as follows: Each Presbyterian Synod 4, each Methodist Conference 4, each provincial Baptist Union 4, each Congregational Union 4, each Episcopal Diocesan Synod 4, each Catholic Diocese 4, the R. E. Church in Canada 4, each other Canadian church body, with a membership of not less than one thousand, 4.

#### IV.—ANNUAL MEETING.

The Council of the Alliance shall meet annually for the transaction of business at such time and place as may have been decided on at the previous annual meeting.

#### V.—OFFICERS.

The officers of the Council shall be a president, two vice-presidents for each province, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary and a treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting.

#### VI.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The officers named, together with twenty-one members of the Council who shall be elected at the annual meeting, shall constitute the General Executive, to carry out the decisions of the Council and to attend to necessary business during the interim of sessions. The General Executive shall also convene and arrange for the annual meetings of the Council. The outgoing Executive shall retain office until the close of the annual meeting. The General Executive shall elect its own Chairman, who shall preside at its meetings and sign orders and documents drawn in its name. At all meetings of the General Executive five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

#### VII.—DUTIES OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The Corresponding Secretary shall, under the direction of the General Executive, assist by corresponding and otherwise, in organizing and carrying on the work in the various provinces, endeavor to secure the co-operation of leading workers and societies throughout the Dominion, and report to the General Executive when required. He shall also prepare a report for submission to the Council at its annual meeting.

#### VIII.—DUTIES OF RECORDING SECRETARY.

The Recording Secretary shall take the minutes of the meetings of the Council and prepare the same for publication.

#### IX.—DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer of the Alliance shall receive such funds as are under the control of the Council, distribute the same as instructed by that body only on the order of the Chairman and the Secretary of the Executive Committee, and present a report to the Council at its annual meeting.

#### X.—COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

There shall be appointed at the annual meeting a special standing committee of the Council to be known as the Committee on Legislation, composed of members of both Houses of Parliament, and other members of the Council, which shall hold a special meeting at Ottawa during each session of Parliament, to watch and advise concerning legislation.

#### XI.—FUNDS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ALLIANCE.

The funds of the Council shall be derived as follows: (1) By assessments upon Provincial branches of the Alliance made by the Council at its annual meeting, or in the form of grants or subscriptions. (2) Collections at public services in connection with the annual meeting of the Council, or at public meetings held under the auspices of the Council or of the General Executive, and at its expense.

#### XII.—CHANGE OF CONSTITUTION.

This Constitution may be altered at any annual meeting of the Council, provided there are present when such change is made, not less than twenty regularly elected representatives from bodies entitled to send delegates to such meeting.